



MORALE BOOSTER

the official journal of

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS*

VOLUME VII NUMBER 2

FEBRUARY 1978

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
Bombs Away! <i>by Alexander Whitaker</i>	1
Stimulus. . .Response: February 3, 1978	3
POW-2 <i>by J. Graham Maughan</i>	7
Autobiographical Chronology of a Spacer	10
Voices	13
Cover: "Hello, Airasa!" (A Girl and her Dog Taking a Space Stroll) <i>by James C. Heaphy</i>	

Editor: J. Graham Maughan

Producer: Linda Strickler

*U.F.O.E.S.P. is a taxpaying, grassroots organization dedicated to political action to bring about a radical recommitment of this and allied nations to the exploration and use of outer space for all. Memberships: Passive, \$4.99; Active, \$15.00; Lifetime, \$100.00. Board of Governors: J. G. Maughan, President; L. Strickler, Treasurer; J. Bytof, Chair/Science Advisory Committee; R. Lane, III, Assistant President for Light Industry; I. Clark, General Secretary/Vega Chamber; and C. Andrews, General Secretary/Antares Chamber.

Copyright © 1978 United For Our Expanded Space Programs

All rights reserved

B A ↓ *
 O W ↓ *
 M A ↓y Al*xander Whitaker
 B Y ↓ *
 S ! ↓ *

The coming movement of the human race into the Universe from the Mudball Earth is the noblest endeavor the race has attempted. Yet at the same time, there are some unpleasant truths to face. These truths concern the possibility of war in outer space.

Ideally the construction of space colonies and factories should be an endeavor involving every nation on the planet. However, the conflicts of interest resulting from ideology, historical hatred, and economic competition are simply too great to permit a common (international) front to be formed. More likely, the richest nations (Russia, America, the Western European bloc) will each scramble to build their own space colonies as each watches the others reap the benefits of zero-g factories. Each nation will regard its space settlement(s) as a logical extension of its sovereign territory. Moreover, competing nations will become aware of the strategic value of the installations of enemy or other powers. The importance of a network of solar power stations beaming to Earth the total electrical power of the United States will not be lost on military bigwigs in the Kremlin (or Pentagon). A whole new arms race is possible in cis-lunar space, culminating in a ring of hunter-killer satellites surrounding the colony or factory of each country. Supplementing these could be manned space fighters *a la* Star Wars, prepared to engage in "dogfights." Indeed the ultimate situation would not be unlike that of *Star Wars* although without the tongue-in-cheek humor of the movie. It can be argued that the movie, however enjoyable or popular, by subtly planting the idea that war in space will be fun and without gore has rendered the public a disservice.

Pretty grim picture isn't it? It would be the export off Earth of the same crap that has been happening on the homeworld for 10,000 years. But some of the assumptions of those who prophesy war in space are rather simplistic upon close examination. The noted science-fiction writer, Robert Heinlein, in a commencement speech at Annapolis Naval Academy stated, "In the immediate future--by that I mean, in the course of the naval careers of the class of '73--there will be constant-boost spaceships capable of going to Mars and back in a couple of weeks; and these ships will be armed with Buck Rogersish death rays. Despite all treaties now existing or still to be signed concerning the peaceful use of space, these ships will be used in warfare."

Against whom? Heinlein again, "Let me stipulate that, if the human race managed its affairs sensibly, we could do without war."

"Yes--and if pigs had wings, they could fly."

With these sobbering words in mind, a prediction of the political future in space can proceed. As each bloc of nations constructs its own factories and colonies in orbit, enemy blocs will regard these installations as logical extensions of their opponents' national territory on Earth. A general strategy in the war room of the Kremlin will logically regard an American solar power satellite beaming power to Los Angeles as every bit an enemy target as Los Angeles itself. Likewise, Russian citizens aboard their respective space colony will be every bit as full-blooded enemies as Muscovites to a United States Space Navy.

However, the basic facts of living aboard a space colony have never been seriously contemplated by those who facilely predict war in space. The basic fact is: however luxurious a space city may be in creature comforts, these conditions rest upon a base of food and water that is finite and can be cut off at any moment due to either accident or design. People on Earth, despite

the warnings of environmentalist Jeremiahs, simply cannot conceive of a situation where food and water are not always replaceable. It is simply a matter of erecting the correct system of supply or distribution. By contrast, imagine the colony where a million people aphyxiate at once because some madman has punctured a hole in the hull and no one could seal it in time. Obviously there will be some powerful incentives to control physical violence if it results in disruption that can bring death upon the entire community. It is possible that a code of "airlock justice" will evolve whereby individuals who refuse to adhere to basic standards of decency are simply shoved out of the airlock.

Most important is how the citizens of a space colony will regard the citizens of other space colonies who might be enemies on Earth. The colonists, by the sheer fact of being in space, would be forced to deal daily with humans whose reactions and solutions to the problems of living in space differ little from one another, despite their governments being possibly mortal foes on the little blue mudball 400,000 kilometres away. They could very well draw together and form a common community of interests no matter the differences in way of life, philosophy or ideology brought from Earth by the initial settlers. This process would be furthered by the tendency of succeeding generations of colonists to adapt physically to the low and zero-g gravities that will surely be the preference of some space cities. How does one demand loyalty to a government from people who will be physiologically unable to survive the gravity of the planet on which this government is situated? A sobering thought truly for those who would project national rivalries beyond the atmosphere.

There remains the possibility that space colonies, as they proliferate, would begin to compete for raw materials on the planets or asteroid belt, no matter how abundant these resources are. Very well, on to the nearer stars and, if these are not enough, the opposite ends of the Galaxy. In space, there will always be room to move on. This is the key difference between Earth and space. On Earth, there is simply no room to move. There is no uninhabited area for any group that wishes to maintain its own identity and a high technology to which to move. Forcing groups of people who disagree for whatever reasons to live together is asking for violence. The best solution is for one or the other simply to move. This is not feasible on tiny, overpopulated Earth. But it can and will be the reality in space.

In light of these considerations, one may wonder what the near-term likelihood of a grand-scale militarization is before the cumulative political effects of living and working in space affect those manning the laser cannon. NASA is a civilian agency and nearly all its projects, manned or unmanned, are funded by and for civilians. Although dependent on boosters and astronauts originally sponsored by the Pentagon, these are used solely to further civilian goals. In contrast, military satellites are funded by a totally separate budget. This extends to the use of redundant launch and tracking facilities. Military and civilian launches are not generally "piggybacked" by either NASA or the military. As far as can be gleaned from the information leaked to the public, vehicles orbited by the Pentagon are devoted to military reconnaissance, communications, navigation and the like, not to civilian research. If military space stations and spaceships are constructed, they will belong to the Pentagon. Civilians will not operate such vehicles even if the hardware's purpose is to preserve and protect civilians.

The plain truth is that military involvement to at least a limited extent in space is a bitter pill that will have to be swallowed. This unpleasant necessity will arise from the aforementioned fact that the spacefaring nations are most unlikely to form a common front to regulate activities in the Great Beyond peacefully. Even if this situation does not result in Heinlein's space navies, hunter-killer satellites and secret installations

(continued on page 6)

STIMULUS *****

***** ESNOPSER

FEBRUARY 3, 8791

Dear Linda and Graham,

From the various letters and reports in Morale Booster, it looks like U.F.O.E.S.P. has really begun to take off. I also see that there appears to be a whole new emphasis on science fiction and space movies with the advent of "Star Wars," "Close Encounters (of the Third Kind)," and other films' becoming very popular. I can imagine that you feel that you are very much at the future with the amount of time and emphasis you have given to making people (like me!) conscious of the potential that space has for expansion of knowledge, products, etc. Although it is always good to see one's efforts come to some fruition, it is also nice to see that you have been persistent in your efforts in regard to making people aware of the fact that "SPACE IS THE PLACE."

Well, I had better close and now you know from the above jargon why I don't write. Though things haven't changed much since you left San Diego, I send all my warmest regards and best wishes for a happy and productive New Year.

H. Terry Wepsic, M.D.
12996 Via Latina
Del Mar, CA 92017

Suncon was a real watershed because we nearly reached 100 members by the close of the convention and that number has stayed much the same (even reaching 105 for a couple months) since then even though approximately 20 members have dropped from the membership rolls. Except for the last advertising in Galaxy, the organization has made no effort to expand the membership concentrating instead on the Fifth Petition and Space Day 2. Yes, we have taken off or, as I like to say, gone nova with Bova (luminary-editor of Analog who participated in CHRYSE-1, East). This year will see the expansion of our energies and effects beyond our conservative comprehension. Today, Earth; tomorrow Mars--raise that banner high, cadres!

Dear Sirs,

I read both your classified advertisement and Mr. Robert Lovell's letter in October's Galaxy magazine. I want to join your organization. Normally, I spend nothing on organizations without knowing what benefits I can expect. This case is different. I want to help. Very much. I am confident that your organization can provide some benefits with respect to the goals expressed in your ad: information on current space and energy proposals; summaries of the types of programs U.F.O.E.S.P. favors; voting records of Congresspeople in response to space exploration bills.

I want to become active in the effort to obtain satisfactory use of interplanetary space, and I believe my membership in U.F.O.E.S.P. should qualify me for your support of my involvement.

I would also request that you send me the names and addresses of your members in the Southeast area of Wisconsin, especially Milwaukee. I have a large townhouse quite suitable for meetings and so forth, and I would be happy to provide a place for gatherings as needed. I would also be happy to volunteer any organizational responsibilities necessary for a chapter here in the Milwaukee area.

I have worked professionally for several years as the producer or director for audiovisual programs in almost every medium. My organizational skills

are also well-developed. If my skills can be of use to U.F.O.E.S.P., please do not hesitate to call on me.

Ray U. Lane, III
4283 B South Whitnall Avenue
Milwaukee, WI 53207

Hear! Hear! Turnabout is fair play! So often pleas to the membership for donations, artwork, articles, delegations and other resources vital for the Space Revolution fill these pages that we fail to appreciate the converse situation. Just as the members "work" for the organization, so should the organization "work" for the members. If there is one serious weakness of U.F.O.E.S.P. at the current developmental plateau, it is that this fundamental reciprocity operates so much from the group to the membership, leading to a highly centralized apparatus for decisions of policy and their subsequent implementation. But the Board of Governors cannot order initiative from the members and thus must resort to making Object Lessons of such strong, vigorous, and bold statements as your letter, Ray, to catalyze the membership to step forward and lead the leadership. (Long-time members no longer can be fazed by this tactic and more dramatic, even crude, efforts are necessary for them.)
***The Editor.

Gentlemen,

I am a subscriber to Galaxy and I just finished reading the November issue.

I was particularly impressed with a letter written by one of your members, Tim Kyger, concerning action on funding for space, and various other energy- and space-oriented government projects.

Because, as you can see, I live in Livermore, which is associated closely with the Livermore Lab and Sandia, and several of my neighbors are also working at either one of the companies, I am very interested in your organization.

The neighbors of whom I speak have mentioned frequently the cut-backs concerning solar and atomic energy research, and space exploration research, and I have always been one to write to Congresspeople (plus other leaders) when something I felt strongly about has been affected.

I am writing then, to find out more about your organization. If this is, as it seems to be, one that believes as strongly as I do in the future, specifically the future we have in space, I would be very interested in hearing from you as soon as possible.

Awaiting your reply with interest.

Joan A. Balaris
2291 Sherry Court
Livermore, CA 94550

Members learn about U.F.O.E.S.P. in many ways but your letter points out the most important. Personal communication, through networks such as the letter columns of science-fiction magazines as well as physical contacts, is the most effective method for bringing more spacers into the Space Revolution (awareness is the essential distinction between those inside and outside it). Of all the factors needed for success with such communication, visibility is overlooked most often. Spacers must not only be visible in their support of the Space Revolution, they must be as visible in their support of the organized forces working to insure humanity's future off planet. ***The Editor.

Dear Mr. Maughan,

Thank you very much for responding to my flyer on the probe of Halley's Comet. I am glad to hear that there is a space group unafraid to get involved

politically. I have been a member of the National Space Institute for the past year, and I have felt frustrated with their inability to tell the politicians what they need to be told. A tax-paying space group is badly needed and I'm all for U.F.O.E.S.P. (see enclosed check for active membership).

My own letter campaign is burnt out. I sent out about 150 flyers to various groups (mostly Star Trek clubs) during November. I had several reasons for concentrating on Halley's Comet. The proposed rendezvous has already drawn a good deal of attention, despite the fact that it won't occur for some time. I figured that a large number of science-fiction fans would be upset enough over its cancellation to write. The mission is not very expensive. Congress is likely to respond and fund the mission if they receive a great amount of mail. The mission cannot be delayed. Halley's Comet will not wait. Scientists are strongly behind this project. Since the scientists proved so effective persuading Congress to fund the Jupiter Orbiter with probe, I calculated it would be wise to get in step with them. Finally, a victory by an outside lobbyist might encourage many closet spacers to come into the open. Anyhow, I hope it has some success.

You are right, though. Letters alone won't do the job. Demonstrations will be necessary. I hope the Space Day 2 demonstration in Sacramento on April 29 will be successful. I like the irony of staging Space Day 2 a week after the anniversary of Earth Day and a week before Sun Day (May 3). At least the spacer demonstration will have a positive approach, rather than a negative one. Instead of pointing out a problem, Space Day 2 will point out a solution to our predicaments.

Does U.F.O.E.S.P. have any members in the Southeast? Alabama especially? I would like to get in contact with them if they exist. I also know a few people who might be interested in joining U.F.O.E.S.P. so it would help if you could send me a few extra application forms.

Keep on fighting!

John P. Hedstrom
820--4th Avenue, Apt. C27
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401

The hundred members of U.F.O.E.S.P. are distributed widely from Australia to England yet there are some places where enough members reside to begin serious local activities to build both U.F.O.E.S.P. and the Space Revolution. There are six such centers in the U.S.A. and one in Canada. Alexandria (and east Virginia), Florida-Alabama (pockets in Tampa Bay and Miami), Los Angeles Basin, Isla Vista, the Bay Area, and Metropolitan Seattle ring America as bases of Revolution. The location of the Canadian Center in Victoria-Vancouver with another pocket of members in Olympia mean that the Puget Sound region is the strongest section of U.F.O.E.S.P. potentially. The Board of Governors thinks the organization has reached such size with such stability that local efforts to form active sections or chapters below the Chamber level are quite appropriate for major resources. We have prepared a packet for local sections for those interested in helping to initiate this next step of development. Containing varied copies of literature and some instructions/suggestions, these packets could catalyze enormous membership growth. Looking for a fight? Just drop the Board a line! ***The Editor.

Dear Graham and Linda,

I just finished reading the August-September Morale Booster and enjoyed what it had to say, save for one piece.

Alexander Whitaker, in the "Guest Editorial," brought out many points with which I agree totally. One good example is his comment about the "airtight isolation" of science-fiction fans "from the rest of Earth." I am in the

Air Force and I am constantly harrassed by the people with whom I work, even supervisors, about being "spaced-out" all the time on science fiction. If a discussion leans in the slightest way towards science-fiction or outer space, I can always count on at least one smart-ass remark directed to me. And they wonder why I am always off by myself and refuse to associate with them, mindless fools that they are!

However, I find I must disagree in the strongest terms with Whitaker's statement, "Rock music, while otherwise expressive of contemporary visions, has shown no interest in the Great Beyond." Either Whitaker lives in a closet or he doesn't listen to rock music (or the right kind of rock).

On Electric Light Orchestra's last album, A New World Record, the song titled "Mission (A World Record)" says, "We traveled from a distant place and time/To reach a place they call the planet Earth." Klaatu wrote a song, "Calling Occupants of Interplanetary Craft"; Rush sings of the black hole of Cygnus X-1; Utopia's "Oops, Wrong Planet" tells me they think they are quite alien and in the wrong place; and even Wings feel "Venus and Mars are alright tonight."

I could continue but I think I have made my point. With mention of all the album covers depicting space or related subjects, I rest my case and hope Mr. Whitaker will excuse me and accept my apologies if he is offended.

Steven C.V. Nall
PSC Box 5166
Eglin AFB, FL 32542

Whether you have made your point or not, let's continue for just a few more memories and names. Who can forget the Crazy World of Arthur Brown (and his sequel band, Kingdom Come)? And Hawkwind's "The Space Ritual," two and more hours of intergalactic vision? Robert Lovell spoke for all of us at Midamericon when he called the Spacerz, "real science-fiction!" The Jefferson Starship (what an omission!), Starcastle, Stardrive, Robin Trower, even Donovan (Cosmic Wheels), Jeff Beck (w/ the Yardbirds, Over Under Sidways Down; w/ Jan Hammer, Live!), and the Rolling Stones (Their Satanic Majesties' Request) have made their cosmic connections obvious. Yet as impressive as these artists are and continue to be, they dim and pale to a hollow glow in the dead presence (black hole?) of the most magnificent, powerful, and brilliant Star of the world of Roc' (long ago and in a galaxy far, far away. . .), the Black Shaman, the Universal Experience, JIMI HENDRIX. If he were but alive today, HE would lead and make the Space Revolution thunder and roll. Yes, comrades, indeed I may be mad because my greatest personal project is the resurrection, through computers, synthesizers, film and other artifacts, of the Jimi Hendrix Experience.

But perhaps we reminisce too much. Timothy Leary stressed to the participants at the AAS conference on Space Industrialization last October in San Francisco that in six months there would be a deluge of spacy rock albums. "The message is out," the pyschedelic doctor assured us, "rock musicians are receiving it loud and clear." ***The Editor.

(continued from page 2)

will be facts of life. However, over time, the demands of living and working in space will produce a situation where, if rivalries exported from Earth are not dissipated, at least they will be ameliorated. To predict the political future is more difficult than to predict the technological future. It is possible that sources of conflict inconceivable to Earthlubbers will arise. Nonetheless, the environment of the Great Beyond gives hope that war, the bane of humanity, shall finally disappear. The fact that this hope cannot be realized immediately should not deter our going forward to build space cities with peace and prosperity our guiding principles. ***

*P*R*E*S*I*D*E*N*T*I*A*L*

*O*P*E*R*A*T*I*N*G*

*W*O*R*K*S*H*E*E*T*2*

This series of articles is meant to be practical. Yet no matter how practical or mundane the activities discussed here they are only as successful as they reflect the mundane world in which they occur and are, for the present, bound. No excuse for another harangue on World War III; only a brief note that the prediction made in "Space or War: A Speech" (October 1978) concerning developments on the African Horn CAME TRUE AS PREDICTED.

With the beginning of the circulation of the Fifth Petition to the People's Representatives, the work of U.F.O.E.S.P. for 1978 goes into higher gear. Robert Lovell, as unofficial co-ordinator of the petitioning, received 500 of the original 1000 sheets of the Petition printed. For many, many months Bob has been creating an ad hoc network of groups and individuals for his letter campaigns. Through this network he will be able to distribute hundreds of sheets of the Petition all over the country in a short time. In addition, Barbara Hubbard, Chairspacer of the Committee for the Future and the first featured speaker of Space Day 2, has assured Robert that she and the Committee will not only help with distribution of the Petition and gathering signatures but also with the questions of what to do with the Petitions when they are filled and returned. Since Representative Teague introduced his resolution directing the departments and agencies of the Federal government to aid in the creation of national goals for space, companion resolutions have been introduced by Representatives Roe of New Jersey and Mikulski of Maryland. Even more exciting is House Resolution 10601, the Solar Power Satellite Research, Development, and Demonstration Act, introduced by nearly half the members of the House Science and Technology Committee. The Fifth Petition is a major means to focus spacer energy and interest on the legislative process because it makes specific reference to specific bill(s). Yet it is also general enough to be applicable not only for new space measures that might be introduced this year in Congress but for ones introduced in Canada.

The other 500 sheets of the Petition remain(ed) with me. For my part (as unofficial assistant to the unofficial co-ordinator), there are three distribution networks. The first is the membership of U.F.O.E.S.P. whose members each have received at least one sheet of the Fifth (how are you doing, comrades?). The second one is the convention blitz only recently created for March. We hope to send delegations to as many as six science-fiction conventions from the middle of that month to April 2. Leprecon 4 in Phoenix is the one which I (and the Treasurer and perhaps the new Chairspacer of the Science Advisory Committee of U.F.O.E.S.P., Jeff Bytof) will attend and, hopefully, ufoespers will liven things up at Minicon 13 (Minneapolis), Aggiecon IX (Texas A&M University), Orangecon 78 (Orlando), Norwescon (Seattle), or Balticon 12 (Baltimore).

The March Convention Blitz (hey, another name for history) is an excellent example of our philosophy of maximum advance. Suddenly seized with excitement at the possibilities of fieldwork at some or all of these cons over such a short period as two weeks, Linda Strickler and I simply planned delegations abstractly for them and sent packets of convention materials with instructions to key people in or near the sites of the cons, more with the hope than the expectation of sparking them into action because Linda and I had no clear idea at the time how we were going to get to Phoenix, let alone back. Now a couple weeks have passed and Leprecon 4 presents no problems for the Treasurer and the Prez, but Doc Garvey simply added chief responsibilities for the Norwescon delegation to the plans he had made already to go

to the convention in Seattle while Carrie Mayfield, who has no more than joined, has decided to see what she can do for the Space Revolution at the con in Texas. Even if none of the other conventions are worked by U.F.O.E.S.P., we can be sure that the blitz as a whole will be a success because without the original idea and commitment to its realization arising from our belief in maximum advance, no delegations would have been planned or carried out at all.

The third manner of distribution which I have in mind is taking the Fifth Petition to the people to seek support among the broad masses. This effort will not only mean circulating the Fifth in local neighborhoods but gathering signatures on it also at public assemblies such as Sun Day (May 3), a national rally for solar power, or Space Day 2 (April 29), a demonstration for peace and prosperity in the Solar System.

Space Day 2 is the most powerful of the projects we have undertaken for the year because it is the only one which can be truly spectacular. The March Con Blitz and CHRYSE-2 are directed to select audiences and, no matter how impressive the end results, awareness of them will be limited. Both the Fifth Petition and the Final Push of the November elections are efforts characterized by patient, quiet, mundane work. But Space Day 2 is a media event, not because its focus is to appeal to the communications media but because its nature is perfectly suited to coverage by the news networks. Since the appearance of "POW-1" in these pages, responsibility for Space Day 2 has fallen nearly completely on U.F.O.E.S.P. with the rest of the Coalition off on tangents of one sort or another. But our initial determination to make this historic rally for America's future in the Nuclear Age a spectacle of future vision, present courage, and past celebration has not diminished in the least.

As has often been the case previously, progress enlisting other groups in our work has been slow. Fortunately, the efforts creating the program have gone far better. In addition to Barbara Hubbard, noted spacer and "lobbyist," an able speaker for the rights of "chemical consciousness" from the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML) will appear. Negotiations are underway with Gordon Brownell, West Coast Co-ordinator of NORML, to find this spokesperson for free choice and control of the individual's inner space. Although Senators Alan Cranston and Harrison Schmitt have declined the invitation to appear in Sacramento in April, discussions continue with Governor Brown's office while Stewart Brand, Daniel Ellsberg, and Dr. Delbert Smith have not rejected their initial invitations to speak for America's future at Space Day 2. In the weeks that have passed since our first report, the Coalition has invited Dr. Margaret Mead, the famous anthropologist who is a leader of a new political grouping called New Directions, Peter Harnik, head of the progressive group Environmental Action, and Dr. Jerry Pournelle, former editor of Galaxy, to appear next April 29 at the demonstration for peace and prosperity in the Solar System.

The speakers comprise the most serious part of the programming and there could be nothing more enervating than a program consisting of one heavy speech after another, no matter how well reasoned or pertinent they might be. Beyond this esthetic or psychologic consideration is the important fact that those who rally at Space Day 2 come to celebrate America's future possibilities as much as they come to decry the path the Nation currently travels. As an expression of this dual nature of celebration and protest, Linda Strickler, Treasurer of U.F.O.E.S.P. and chief executive officer of the April Coalition, will be Mistress of Ceremony and Song. She will not only deliver the usual spoken introductions for the program participants, she will integrate into them songs particularly appropriate for the person in question, e.g., "Eve of Destruction" for Daniel Ellsberg or "We Gotta Get Out of This Place" for Barbara Marx Hubbard. We would like to have additional musicians, such as the Spacerz, Jefferson Starship, or Stardrive, but have only limited access

to performers. However, there is not only great determination to exploit every possibility along musical lines but there is equal determination to pursue other entertainment options, in particular, theatre groups. The Coalition has two sorts of theatre in mind: guerilla and "vaudeville." Linda Strickler and I are trying to engage a guerilla theatre troupe called The I.V. Gorillas to appear while openings to the Flying Karamazov Brothers broaden. The Flying Karamazov Brothers must be seen to be at all appreciated but some idea of their show can be give provided by mentioning their knife juggling, apple juggling and eating, rendition of Abbott and Costello's "Who's on first," their sychronized sequential speeches and singing. The Treasurer and I saw them perform at Westercon 30 during the judging intermission for the Costume Bacchanal and knew then that such talent was essential, at some point, for the Space Revolution.

Progress with the 2nd Convocation, Humanistic-Revolutionary, of Space Enthusiasts has equalled that with Space Day 2. Here is a review of CHRYSE-2:

<u>Mars is ours!</u>		<u>The Politics of the Space Revolution</u>		<u>Kids in capsules/ Sex in space</u>	
J. Graham Maughan	+	Gov. Edmund G. Brown	?	R. Faraday Nelson	+
Joe Haldeman	+	Rep. Morris Udall	?	Linda A. Strickler	+
Timothy B. Kyger	+	Harlan Ellison	+	Robert Silverberg	?
Wallace Ross	+	Ben Bova	+	Carolynn Conley	?
Random SF Fan	+	Moderator Maughan	+	Random SF Fan	+

Although Tim Kyger's recent election as the new chair of the convention committee of Iguanacon, of which CHRYSE-2 is a part, had nothing to do with his participation in the convocation or U.F.O.E.S.P., this event has enhanced considerably CHRYSE's stature. I should also note that the Random SF Fan is not a gimmick for filling a tough fifth position on one or more panels. The concom of the 36th World SF Convention has set out to make Iggy a celebration of fandom and so it is most appropriate to include a fan in the CHRYSE programming, particularly since fen at most world cons have very little participation in the actual programming (except those notorious ones known as Big Name Fans).

U.F.O.E.S.P. will have quite a presence in Phoenix over Labor Day Holiday. The presentation of CHRYSE will have the usual sources of our influence, a huckster table and advertising in the Program Book, as companion manifestations of the organization but will also have something new and more intriguing for the members. Because a large number of ufoespers will attend Iguanacon, because U.F.O.E.S.P. needs a (large) base of operations for such big events, and because our resources are growing, the Board of Governors has decided to attempt to finance a suite through attending members' sharing their expenses. There are two hotels with all sorts of suites ranging in price from \$55 per day to terribly high so the options are numerous enough to permit the Board's reserving a suite at each hotel for fullest examination of the possibilities. All of you who are definitely going and who are definitely open to the idea of some luxury at the world convention should contact Linda Strickler in the near future. She and I have calculated that as many as 15 might manage comfortably, particularly in those of the Hyatt Regency which are "double-deckers."

As the omens are excellent and the odds good, let's imagine that we do, indeed, have a large suite at Iggy. The convention runs from Thursday, August 30th, when the early arrivals arrive, through Monday, September 4, when the late departures depart. Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, CHRYSE-2 runs each afternoon from 11:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m. The Masquerade Ball occurs on Saturday night while the Hugo Awards and Banquet (the two have been separated this year as the Midamericon committee did in 1976) take place

(continued on page 12)

AuToBiOgRaPhIcAl cHrOnOlOgY oF a SpAcEr
by jab

- 1955: Born.
- 1958: Awareness of Moon and Stars. UFO sighting (actual event or dream?).
- 1959: Awareness and interest in space flight. "Man into Space" television series important for character.
- 1961: Active in astronomy, constellation hunting.
- 1962: Manned space flights. Cuban Missile Crisis. Father in military called to alert. Parental emotional trauma in response to the possibility of Nuclear War. Interest in space continues to center on aesthetic visual experiences and qualities.
- 1963: Growing awareness of nuclear warfare with first thoughts of space as an escape from death. Tom Swift literature hints at possibility of a personal space program.
- 1964: Much fantasy of a personal scientific empire, an island base, a rocket, etc. Space dominates all conversation and thought. "Lost in Space" television series strangely attractive. Involved with rocket design and recruiting of crew members at elementary school. Fear of imminent destruction.
- 1965-1968: Science-fiction fan(atic). Awareness of Special Relativity. "Star Trek" television series captivates loyalty. Numerous designs of spacecraft and bases. Formed "Project Infinity," a group of six junior-high students. Goal: construction of an interstellar spaceship. Cost (est.): \$1 trillion. Motivation: to escape Nuclear War, exploration of the Stars. "2001: A Space Odyssey" blows mind.
- 1969: "Project Infinity" becomes the "Tri-City Rocket Club." Personal scientific empire becomes "General Astronautics, Inc." Religious crisis with doctrine of evolution. Violently pro, then violently con. Moon Landing. Developing interest in astrodynamics, trajectory problems.
- 1970: Interstellar spaceship shelved, then lunar base, then space station. Meagre attempt to design a home-made lunar landing craft. "Tri-City Rocket Club" becomes "San Dieguito High School Rocket and Astronomy Club."
- 1971: Continuing interest in astrodynamics. Plotted Mars trajectories using sliderule. Growing desire for calculator. First trips to desert with SDHS Rocket and Astronomy Club. Start of mountain climbing as a form of space exploration.
- 1972: Access to computer. Wrote astrodynamical N-body programs. Arrested at UCSD for computer-time theft.
- 1973: Awarded the "NASA Certificate of Outstanding Achievement" for the project "Orbital Stability of Hypothetical Trans-Jovian Asteroids." Graduation from High School. Goal conflict: astronomy versus astronomical studies. Expansion of mountain climbing to Sierras.
- 1974: Acquired interest in theoretical physics, General Relativity. Numerous goal conflicts. Class ditching for mountaineering purposes. Continued concern with space operations of all kinds coupled with decline of personal empire ambitions.
- 1975: Physics laboratory assistant. Work with alternate energy sources.

- 1975: Expansion of reading in theoretical physics. Einstein as hero.
(cont) Newton as hero. Became social recluse, mountaineering loner. Much of peer group dissolved. Began study at UC--San Diego as physics major.
- 1976: Increasingly separated socially. Became fan of Kurt Vonnegut, Jr. Period of negative feelings about space. Became aware of Gerard O'Neill's ideas of space colonies. Interest partially rescued. Joined U.F.O.E.S.P. in an effort to locate new peer group. Also joined L-5 Society. Publications chief for the Western Amateur Astronomer's annual convention (San Marcos, CA).
- 1977: Extreme awareness of nuclear bombs. Friends and I plan escape to Pacific island. Mixed feelings about all space operations as a result of exposure to effective critical arguments. Extreme spurts of activity in theoretical physics self-education. Lack of interest in classes. Self-doubt. Took job as dishwasher and busboy at a local restaurant. Period of extreme plans: solo climb of Everest in an effort to cause total nuclear disarmament, solo crossing of the ocean in a rowboat. Plans taken seriously for up to two weeks at a time. Lost contact with U.F.O.E.S.P. Lost contact with all friends. Bought a car. Decided to return to UCSD, continue as physics major. Serious doubts of the morality of physics. Read "Small Is Beautiful" by Schumacher. Short-lived attempt to alleviate social detachment. Began opposition to Space Power Satellites, began doubting the motives of the L-5 Society. Continuing awareness of the arms race.
- 1978: (and counting) Began UCSD Winter Quarter but before long cycle of confusion and melancholy repeated itself. Re-joined U.F.O.E.S.P. Intense period of self-education in chemistry and biology. Design of an alternate plan for space utilization. Discovery of entrepreneurial opportunities in solar energy field. Much concern with career. Job hunting. Search for an all-inclusive human ethic to guide our future actions on Earth and in space. Slight repugnance at the "space to escape nuclear war" argument. Complete lack of faith in the L-5 Society's philosophical extrapolations. Re-orientation of mountaineering priorities. Cross-country skiing. Discovery of subtle brain-body interactions. Possible harnessing of the depressed mental state. Overwhelming desire to finish school to achieve the credibility needed to get a start in the notorious "real World." New understanding of the requirements for a self-sufficient space sector; awareness of the arbitrariness of the Mars settlement. The future progress in space will be tied to economic factors, certainly over the next thirty years. Realization of the immaturity of the L-5 Society and efforts to buy a fifth shuttle. Desire to relate to other spacers in order to alleviate loneliness caused by life-long, solitary preoccupation with space. Space obsession responsible for ignoring various "growth" experiences of random human beings, causing in turn social dislocation and feelings of alienation from remainder of society. Difficult time responding appropriately to others. Occasional fantasies of personal empire, supported by faith in advancing technology. Indeed, all previous fantasies are present at one time or another but are improved with better technology. Random fears: going insane, doing harm to others, being object of ridicule, discovering that the Space Revolution is only a hedonistic, self-serving enterprise in the public mind. Fear it is true spacers are acting out of pure self-interest, that "national security" is only a sophisticated

1978: argument which even fools us. The enterprise of escape would be fine if we could finance it completely from our own pockets, but it is wrong to take the money from the taxpayer. A group might have to incite a Hitlerite hysteria to pass a Mars colony project. Do we need more hysteria? Is there any place for us? Confidence in the pragmatic approach to space utilization but on a level more in tune with Schumacher's thesis. Space Power Sats do not fulfill the Planetary Balance Ethic. We might be better off supporting asteroid mining instead of Martian settlement, as self-sufficiency might occur quicker. Must confront the possibility of Space Shuttle sabotage, as well as nuclear war, and the asteroid mine(s) would have to be self-sufficient. Abandon flowery philosophy, for its goals will be realized anyway from a pragmatic, space for Earth approach. I.E., get a job. . .and etc. ***

(continued from page 9)

Sunday evening. The night of the Masquerade we intend to host an open All-Natural, Biodegradable and Rhythmic Party for the convention. Tobacco will be prohibited and cannabis will be emphasized but no doubt a broad range of natural highs will be available to the revelers. The following evening U.F.O.E.S.P. will conduct a closed party-workshop for ufoespers, CHRYSE-2 participants, and the Iggy concomm. Although we intend to have a relaxed atmosphere the second night, the purpose of the gathering is to discuss future action for the Space Revolution. Already two items for the agenda are site selection for CHRYSE-3 and the next escalation of political activity for 1978-79.

Our presence will extend throughout the convention as we will have the usual huckster table, advertisements in Progress Report 4 and the Program Book, as well as the autonomous production "Century 21" by Lifetime Robert Lovell, Jr. In a quite unexpected way, the organization's presence at Iguanacon will be a major public experience. As the old ufoespers mingle through the days with the new ones who join at the convention, the corridors will ring with cries of "Victory! to the Space Revolution!"

Ecstatically we will depart the 36th World Science-Fiction Convention to our various personal districts or regions to take the same message as above to the people at large in this Fall's elections. A major decision for U.F.O.E.S.P. around the same time as CHRYSE but not directly related to the convocation will be financial and other support of specific electoral candidates at the state or national level. The decision to aid Governor Brown of California in his effort to gain re-election was made by the Board last year but we hope to be able to support other leaders, not solely of the Democratic Party, around the nation gain office to strengthen the voice of the future in the councils of government. The first task of the Final Push to the 1978 elections is the gathering of reliable and full-bodied information about as many candidates for Representative, Governor, Senator, or State Legislator who have slightly progressive-futurian views so that the (next) selection step will be solidly based on facts. Any support given by the organization to a politician must come from a broad understanding of the politician's views and proposals. Does the candidate appreciate the connections between human rights, alternative (Terran) energy technologies, expansion into the Solar System, and ecology? Does the politician give high priority to the Space Revolution (no doubt not articulated in this way in the seeker for office's own mind)? Is the politician a militarist? These and many other questions can only be answered with solid data on the beliefs and backgrounds of a wide variety of candidates. Every member can aid this effort enormously by communicating such "intelligence" to Field Headquarters in Phoenix (Tim Kyger/POB 1072/Phoenix AZ 85001). ***

V O I C E S

The pages of Morale Booster have many passages or phrases extolling U.F.O.E.S.P. as "the vanguard of the Space Revolution." Yet the profoundest revolutionists are those who work the technical institutes, rocket bases, industrial plants, and scientific laboratories, from Silicon Valley to Leningrad, from Cape Canaveral to Tyuratam, building the "facts" of the Space Revolution. Since the last appearance of this column, these comrades have been busy, particularly in the Soviet Union with Salyut 6/Soyuz 26-28.

Salyut 6 had been up some months when Soyuz 26, carrying Georgy Grechko and Yuri Romanenko, blasted off from the Baikonur Cosmodrome on December 10 of last year. Linking up with the Salyut 6 the next day, the two cosmonauts immediately began to settle in the space station for a long stay. One month later, Grechko and Romanenko were joined by the crew of Salyut 27, Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Oleg Makarov, who brought newspapers, mail, books, and more apparatus for the on-going industrial, biological, and remote sensing experimental programs.

After a five-day stay, Makarov and Dzhanibekov returned to Earth. In less than two weeks, the Soviet Union launched Progress 1, an unmanned ferry re-supply vehicle based on the Soyuz design. The craft brought food, air, fuel and other supplies for the Soyuz 26 crew plus additional scientific equipment. With the automatic transferral of highly explosive fuel to the Salyut 6 station, the Soviet Union not only completed a challenging and dangerous task but also demonstrated the clear intention of permanent occupation of outer space. It also was clear with the completion of this feat that Romanenko and Grechko were aiming for a space endurance record.

On March 4, 1978, Alexei Gubarev and Vladimir Remek rocketed into orbit aboard Soyuz 28 to rendezvous with Grechko and Romanenko to celebrate their breaking the space endurance record of Pogue, Carr, and Gibson during the Skylab 4 mission. Almost incidentally, Soyuz 28 established its own record by bringing into orbit a Czechoslovakian, the first non-American, non-Soviet space pioneer. The resupplying of the station with more mail, equipment, etc. took place for a third time, almost having the quality of being an ordinary part of space operations.

The achievements of this complex mission establish the Soviet space program as the most vigorous one today which soon, if not already, will surpass the United States' efforts in complexity, scope, and sophistication. The Soviets clearly have a vision of space that foresees no turning back from cosmic civilization. What is most significant about the current program is the growing international character of the participants. On the surface, Remek's orbiting seems just another Communist political stunt. Yet the announced plans to send an East German or Pole into orbit this year with Cuban, Mongolian, Hungarian, and other East European cosmonauts following in 1979 and after indicate a program of international depth. When one considers how frequently spacers call for international space programs, particularly with reference to vacuum colonies, the importance of the Soviet Union's Intercosmos program going into effect two or more years before comparable efforts in the West with Euro(space)lab and the Space Shuttle verily leaps out at one.

The contrast between the two major space programs was underscored at this time by the many difficulties of the U.S. effort. There was trouble with the Voyager 2 spacecraft on its way to Jupiter, leaky gas supply on Viking Orbiter 2 around Mars, Skylab was falling to Earth much faster than recently calculated, and the Space Shuttle was under attack by Carter, who wants only 4 craft, and the GAO, who want only 3. Next month, more on the matter.

UNITED FOR OUR EXPANDED SPACE PROGRAMS
P. O. Box 27236
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94127

To:

FIRST CLASS MAIL